

1. What kinds of food are acceptable and/or preferred by adults and larvae of *Amphizoa*?
2. Do some of the early-instar larvae overwinter? If so, where do they hide?
3. Where do the full-grown larvae go after they leave the water, and how do they behave?
4. What type of secretion do they use in cementing together the protective case in which they may pupate?
5. Where is the pupal stage passed, how long does it last, and what does it look like?
6. How long does each life stage require, and what is the longevity of adults?
7. How long can *Amphizoa* adults remain submerged without suffocating?
8. How long can *Amphizoa* larvae remain submerged without suffocating?
9. What morphological and biological characteristics may be used to separate the larvae of our four species of *Amphizoa* in the United States?

All information from readers of the Coleopterists' Bulletin, concerning these beetles and their larvae, will be gratefully acknowledged by the author in future notes dealing with them.

A NEW RECORD OF EPICAUTA STUARTI

Epicauta stuarti LeC. is an unusual, rather rare species with a strong superficial resemblance to *Tetraonyx quadrimaculata* (Fabr.). Dillon (Amer. Midland Nat., 48:416, 1952) considered *stuarti* distinct enough to propose a new genus, *Maculicauta*, for it. It has been reported from the Texas panhandle, eastern New Mexico, eastern Colorado, and Kansas. No host plants are recorded for it.

On September 10, 1953, in a prairie pasture 3 miles west of Chappell, Nebraska, near the northeastern corner of Colorado, five specimens of *stuarti* were collected on a composite, *Gutierrezia sarothrae* (Pursh). The beetles were feeding on pollen, in association with two other species of *Epicauta*, *callosa* LeC. and *pennsylvanica* (DeG.), and an extremely abundant cantharid, *Chauliognathus limbicollis* LeC. The general color pattern of *stuarti* is so similar to that of the *Chauliognathus* that it was easy to confuse the two without close inspection when individuals were crawling through the bushy host plant. The resemblance here is striking enough to warrant the hypothesis that the color pattern in *stuarti*, so unique for the genus *Epicauta*, is the result of mimicry.

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